

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, NORTHERN DIVISION

BRENT WILLIAM JACOBY,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CIVIL ACTION NO.
	)	2:22cv711-MHT
	)	(WO)
COMMISSIONER JOHN HAMM,	)	
et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER

This cause is now before the court on plaintiff's notice of appeal (Doc. 13), which the court is treating as a motion to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) provides that "an appeal may not be taken in forma pauperis if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith." See also F.R.A.P. 24(a)(3)(A) ("A party who was permitted to proceed in forma pauperis in the district-court action ... may proceed on appeal in forma pauperis without further authorization, unless ... the district court--before or after the notice of

appeal is filed--certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith"). In making this determination as to good faith, a court must use an objective standard, such as whether the appeal is "frivolous," *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962), or "has no substantive merit." *United States v. Bottoson*, 644 F.2d 1174, 1176 (5th Cir. Unit B May 15, 1981) (per curiam); see also *Rudolph v. Allen*, 666 F.2d 519, 520 (11th Cir. 1982) (per curiam); *Morris v. Ross*, 663 F.2d 1032 (11th Cir. 1981). Applying this standard, this court is of the opinion that plaintiff's appeal is without a legal or factual basis and, accordingly, is frivolous and not taken in good faith. See, e.g., *Rudolph v. Allen*, *supra*; *Brown v. Pena*, 441 F. Supp. 1382 (S.D. Fla. 1977), *aff'd without opinion*, 589 F.2d 1113 (5th Cir. 1979).

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Accordingly, it is ORDERED that plaintiff's motion to proceed on appeal in forma pauperis is denied; and

that the appeal in this cause is certified, pursuant to  
28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), as not taken in good faith.

DONE, this the 28th day of February, 2024.

/s/ Myron H. Thompson  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE